

UNIT 7

CONTROLLING POLLUTION I



1. WARMING UP

Match the terms on the left with the statements on the right.

1. law

2. regulation

3. act

4. amendment

5. agreement

A. *a note or first written form of an agreement that is being considered between nations, signed by their representatives.*

B. *law*

C. *a rule that is supported by the power of government and that governs the behaviour of members of a society.*

D. *an official rule or order*

E. *a change made in or suggested for a rule, law, statement, etc.*

1...2....3.....4.....5.....



2. DEVELOPING LANGUAGE – Controlling Pollution I

Because of the many environmental tragedies of the mid-20th century, many nations instituted comprehensive regulations designed to repair the past damage of uncontrolled pollution and prevent future environmental contamination. In the United States, the Clean Air Act (1970) and its amendments significantly reduced certain types of air pollution, such as sulfur dioxide emissions. The Clean Water Act (1977) and Safe Drinking Water Act (1974) regulated pollution discharges and set water quality standards. The

Toxic Substances Control Act (1976) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976) provided for the testing and control of toxic and hazardous wastes. In 1980 Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, to provide funds to clean up the most severely contaminated hazardous waste sites. These and several other federal and state laws helped limit uncontrolled pollution, but progress has been slow and many severe contamination problems remain due to lack of funds for cleanup and enforcement.

The European Union began adopting legislation regarding water pollution as early as 1973. Indeed, water pollution problems represented the first environmental area in which the EU began to take concrete legislative steps. The area has subsequently continued to receive a relatively high regulatory priority from the EU. Only waste management policy can be said to have received as much regulatory attention in Brussels. As far as EU's air quality legislation is concerned, this has narrowly addressed particular sources and forms of air pollution, rather than any effort to create any comprehensive framework for air quality enhancement and management. As a result, EU air quality legislation has arguably lagged well behind the legislation in several of its Member States. This includes Britain, where air pollution became an important regulatory issue as early as the 1950s. In Britain, the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968 made major changes in the overall air quality situation.

International agreements have also played a role in reducing global pollution. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) set international target dates for reducing the manufacture and emissions of the chemicals, such as CFCs, known to deplete the ozone layer. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989) serves as a framework for the international regulation of hazardous waste transport and disposal.

Since 1992 representatives from more than 160 nations have met regularly to discuss methods to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 1997 the Kyoto

Protocol was devised, calling for industrialized countries to reduce their gas emissions by 2012 to an average 5 percent below 1990 levels. At the end of 2000 the Kyoto Protocol had not yet been ratified; negotiators were still working to find consensus on the rules, methods, and penalties that should be used to enforce the treaty.

Sources: a) "Pollution". Microsoft®; Encarta®; Online Encyclopedia 2001 <http://encarta.msn.com>

b) European Union Environmental Law, Charles Lister, Wiley



3. SCANNING

3.1. Read the text and check which of the statements below are TRUE and which FALSE.

1. Many nations instituted comprehensive regulations designed to repair the past damage of uncontrolled pollution and prevent future environmental contamination during the 20th . ☐
2. Many severe contamination problems do not exist any more due to institution of laws. ☐
3. Great Britain was the first EU member to institute a law concerning Air Pollution. ☐
4. Air pollution problems represented the first environmental area in which the EU began to take concrete legislative steps. ☐
5. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer set international target dates for reducing the manufacture and emissions of chemicals, known to deplete the ozone layer. ☐
6. Since 1992 representatives from more than 160 nations have met regularly to discuss about acid rain. ☐
7. The Kyoto Protocol concerned developing countries. ☐
8. The Kyoto Protocol concerned industrialized countries. ☐

3.2. Complete the table with information of the text concerning legislation and agreements aiming to control pollution.

laws/agreements	date	aim
	1956	
	1968	
Clean Air Act		
	1974	
	1977	
Toxic Substances Control Act		
	1976	
	1980	
Montreal Protocol		
	1989	
Kyoto Protocol		



4. PRACTISING LANGUAGE

4.1. Match the synonyms below.

1. comprehensive
2. severe
3. ratify
4. consensus
5. concrete
6. priority
7. lag

- A. to move or develop more slowly
- B. clear / definite
- C. very harmful
- D. thorough
- E. a general agreement
- F. to approve and make official by signing
- G. sth that needs attention/consideration, etc. before others

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....



5. EXPANDING LANGUAGE

5.1. Fill in the table below with derivatives of the words given.

	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
comprehend			
regulate			
amend			
significant			
emit			
discharge			
hazard			
severe			
enforce			
globe			
manufacture			
transport			
represent			
regular			
legislate			
legislate			
subsequent			
regulate			
enhance			
negotiate			

6. PRACTISING GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES

6.1. Put the verbs in brackets in Simple Past or Past Perfect

1. By the time we(arrive) the bomb(explode).

2. By 1953 James Watson and Francis Crick(formulate) a theory about the structure of the DNA molecule.
3. After they(solve) the problem, they(feel) happier.
4. Susan(attend) Professor Jones' lecture, before she(go) to the library.
5. When Spain.....(become) a member of the E.U., Greece(already/join) in.
6. The electrician(remove) the fuses before he(test) the motor.
7. The step-down transformer(reduce) the voltage and(increase) the current at the receiving end.
8. When I(go) to the library, someone(already/take) the books, I needed.

Past Perfect

I. ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ



1.1. Ο Past Perfect σχηματίζεται με το **had** (Past Simple του ρήματος **to have**) και την **Παθητική Μετοχή** του ρήματος (**past participle**). Η ερώτηση σχηματίζεται αντιστρέφοντας το **had** με το υποκείμενο. Η άρνηση προσθέτοντας το **not** στο **had**.

π.χ. we had worked
we had gone

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I had (I'd) worked / gone	had I worked/ gone ?	I had not (hadn't)worked/ gone
you had (you'd) worked / gone	had you worked/ gone ?	you had not (hadn't) worked/ gone
he/she/it had (he/she/it'd) worked / gone	had he/she/it worked/ gone ?	he/she/it had (hadn't) worked/ gone
we had (we'd) worked / gone	had we worked/ gone ?	we had not (hadn't) worked/ gone
you had (you'd)worked / gone	had you worked/ gone ?	you had not (hadn't) worked/ gone
they had (they'd) worked / gone	had they worked/ gone ?	they had not (hadn't) worked/ gone

II. ΧΡΗΣΗ



2.1. Ο Past Perfect χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει:

- 1 μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν πριν από κάποια άλλη που επίσης έγινε στο παρελθόν. Η πράξη που έγινε **πρώτη** είναι στον

Past Perfect Simple και αυτή που έγινε **δεύτερη** στον **Past Simple**.

π.χ. James Clerk Maxwell had investigated the properties of electromagnetic waves and light, before Heinrich Rudolf Hertz produced and detected electric waves in the atmosphere in 1886.

- ② μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν πριν από ένα συγκεκριμένο χρονικό σημείο.

π.χ. By 1957, Russia had launched the first Sputnik.

- ③ το παρελθόν όπως και ο **Present Perfect Simple** για το παρόν. Δηλαδή ο **Past Perfect Simple** περιγράφει μια πράξη που άρχισε στο παρελθόν, και τελείωσε στο παρελθόν, ενώ ο **Present Perfect Simple** περιγράφει μια πράξη που άρχισε στο παρελθόν και τελείωσε στο παρόν.

π.χ. The plane **wasn't** at the airport. It **had taken off**.
The plane **isn't** at the airport. It **has taken off**.

III. ΛΕΞΕΙΣ-ΚΛΕΙΔΙΑ



3.1. Ο **Past Perfect Simple** συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται με τις χρονικές εκφράσεις:

before, after, just, when
till/until (μέχρι), by (μέχρι)
by the time (μέχρι την ώρα που)



Glossary

address	απευθύνω
adopt	υιοθετώ
arguably	ανοιχτά σε διάλογο
clean up	καθαρισμός/εκκαθάριση
comprehensive	περιεκτικός/ευρύς
concrete	συγκεκριμένος
consensus	ομοφωνία/κοινή συναίνεση
convention	συνέδριο/συνέλευση
deplete	αδειάζω/εξαντλώ/μειώνω
devise	επινοώ
enforce	επιβάλλω/ενισχύω
enforcement	εφαρμογή/εκτέλεση
enhancement	επαύξηση
federal	ομοσπονδιακός
framework	οργάνωση/δομή
fund	χρήματα/κεφάλαιο
Indeed	πράγματι/πραγματικά/αληθινά
institute	ίδρυμα/εγκαθιστώ/θεσπίζω νόμο
lag	καθυστερώ
legislation	νομοθεσία
legislative	νομοθετικός
narrowly	επισταμένως/μόλις
nation	έθνος
negotiator	διαπραγματευτής
overall	γενικός/συνολικός
past	περασμένος
penalty	ποινή/τιμωρία/κύρωση
priority	προτεραιότητα
provide	συντηρώ/εξασφαλίζω/προνοώ
ratify	επικυρώ
regarding	όσο αφορά/σχετικά
regulate	κανονίζω/ρυθμίζω
regulation	κανονισμός/ρύθμιση
regulatory	ρυθμιστικός
relatively	σχετικά/συγκριτικά
repair	επισκευάζω/επανορθώνω
severely	αυστηρά/σοβαρά
significantly	σημαντικά
state laws	νόμοι του κράτους
subsequently	μετά ταύτα/μεταγενέστερα
tragedy	τραγωδία
transboundary	διασυνοριακός
treaty	συνθήκη
waste management policy	πολιτική διαχείρισης αποβλήτων